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(54) Cellular radiotelephone system with dropped call protection

(57) An improved cellular telephone communication system is described having operational steps which prevent a call from being dropped due to a radiotelephone (130) not receiving a handoff instruction from its host base site (115). The system includes a switch controller (122) for determining that the radiotelephone requires a handoff from a first base site coverage area (110) to a second base site coverage area (112) and for communicating a handoff message to the associated first (115) and second base site equipment (119). The first base site equipment then transmits the handoff message to the radiotelephone. If the radiotelephone does not receive the message, it determines that the call has been lost, seizes a signalling channel from the second base site, and requests, via the second base site a call reconnection by transmitting a special message. The second base site then informs the radiotelephone of the handoff instruction and the handoff is completed with a successful reconnection of the call.

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Description

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to radio communication systems, and, more particularly, to cellular communication systems and the prevention of a dropped call therein during a "handoff", i.e., the process of transferring a radiotelephone call from a voice channel within one coverage area to a voice channel within an adjacent coverage area.

Background

Many mobile communication systems employ multiple coverage areas to accommodate necessary mobile communication over a defined region. Of such systems, simulcast communication systems and cellular communication systems are the most common types which provide handoffs between coverage areas. In simulcast communication systems, a relatively simple handoff technique is used. Simulcast communication systems involve linking together the respective coverage areas of a plurality of communication sites to form a large wide area coverage area. The system typically employs communication channels which are common to each individual coverage area. As a mobile radio exits the coverage area of one site and enters the coverage area of another site, a conversation on the mobile radio is maintained because the linking of the multiple sites allows for simultaneous reception and broadcasting of the conversation at each site on the same channel.

Unlike simulcast communication systems, cellular communication systems do not employ common communication channels between the various sites. Rather, each coverage area employs a base site which includes a number of base stations for providing radiotelephones within the base site coverage area with a number of radiotelephone communication channels which are unique with respect to adjacent base site coverage areas. Each base site is controlled by the system's central switch controller.

A handoff between two base sites in a cellular communication system is primarily accomplished through communication between the radiotelephone and the radio equipment at the base site from which the radiotelephone is exiting. The base site equipment periodically measures the signal strength of the radiotelephone during the conversation, and, once it reaches a relatively low signal strength threshold, the same base site equipment sends a message to the adjacent base sites to determine which base site the radiotelephone is entering. The radiotelephone is then instructed to communicate on a selected channel from the base site equipment associated with the coverage area the radiotelephone is entering. Unfortunately, if the radiotelephone has already exited the coverage area of the base site sending the message or if the radiotelephone's

reception of the message is momentarily inhibited by interference during the coverage area exit, the handoff will be unsuccessful, i.e., the conversation (call) will be dropped.

The frequency of this problem can be limited somewhat by increasing the overlap of the adjacent base site coverage areas. However, this reduces the overall coverage region of the system which can be compensated only by increasing the number of base sites and the cost.

Accordingly, a system for providing a handoff between coverage areas is needed which overcomes the aforementioned deficiencies.

Objects of the Present Invention

It is a general object of the present invention to provide a cellular communication system which overcomes the foregoing shortcomings.

It is a more particular object of the present invention to provide a cellular communication system which ensures that a radiotelephone handoff will be successful if the radiotelephone does not receive the original handoff information.

Additional objects of the present invention include providing an improved radiotelephone, an improved base site and an improved switch controller which operate in accordance with the cellular communication system of the present invention.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The features of the present invention which are believed to be novel are set forth with particularity in the appended claims. The invention, together with further objects and advantages thereof, may best be understood by making reference to the following description taken together with the accompanying drawings, in which reference numerals identify the elements, and wherein:

Fig. 1a is a diagram of a cellular system including two base sites and their respective equipment, according to the present invention;

Fig. 1b is an expanded diagram of the base site equipment 115 or 119 of Fig. 1a., according to the present invention;

Fig. 1c is an expanded diagram of the radiotelephone unit 130 of Fig. 1a., according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a flowchart illustrating the conventional handoff operation of a base site controller for a radiotelephone exiting the associated coverage area, which conventional handoff operation may be used in a cellular system to implement the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a flowchart illustrating the conventional handoff operation of a base site controller for a radi-

otelephone entering the associated coverage area, which conventional handoff operation may be used in a cellular system to implement the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a flowchart illustrating a method of implementing the handoff operation of a radiotelephone unit, according to the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a flowchart illustrating a method of implementing the handoff operation of a cellular switch controller, according to the present invention; and

Fig. 6 is a flowchart illustrating a method of implementing the handoff operation in a base site controller, according to the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

The arrangement disclosed in this specification has particular use for handing-off radiotelephone units between cells in a cellular telephone infrastructure. More particularly, the arrangement disclosed herein is directed to ensuring that an attempted handoff of a radiotelephone unit in such an infrastructure is successful.

Fig. 1a illustrates a unique cellular system which, in simplified form, includes base site equipment 115 and 119 for two geographic radio frequency (RF) coverage areas (cells) 110 and 112, respectively. For cell 110, the base site equipment 115 includes a set of base transceivers 114 and a base site (1) controller 116. For cell 112, the base site equipment 119 includes a set of base transceivers 116 and a base site (2) controller 120 with substantially identical circuitry as the base site equipment 115.

For purposes of exemplifying the handoff operation of the present invention, an improved radiotelephone unit 130 is depicted in transition from cell 110 to cell 112.

Overall control of the base site equipment 115 and 119 is provided by a signal processing unit 121 of a cellular switch controller 122. The switch controller 122 also includes a digital switching network 123 for controlling the call switching operation between a public switched telephone network (PSTN) 131 and the base site equipment 115 and 119. A set of pulse code modulation (PCM) converters 125 are included in the cellular switch controller 122 as an interface to the PSTN 131.

In Fig. 1b, the base site equipment 115 or 119 is shown in expanded form. It includes conventional base radio equipment 132 for communicating with radiotelephones within its associated coverage area. The voice paths between the switch controller 122 (Fig. 1) and the base radio equipment 115 or 119 are not shown.

The intelligence control of the base site equipment is provided by a microcomputer 138. The microcomputer 138 is used to control the radio equipment 132 and to interface the base site equipment with the signal processing equipment 121 of the switch controller 122 (Fig. 1a). An analog to digital converter (ADC) circuit 134 is used for receiving an output signal 133 from a

scanning receiver (not shown) within the base radio equipment 132. The output signal of the scanning receiver contains signals received from the radiotelephones, and, after being converted by the ADC circuit 134, such signals are analyzed by the microcomputer 138. A microcomputer interface circuit 138 is used to interface the ADC circuit 134 and the switch controller 122 with the microcomputer 138.

In Fig. 1c, the radiotelephone unit 130 of Fig. 1a is illustrated in expanded form. It includes a conventional duplexer 142 for interfacing a receiver 144 and a transmitter 146 with an antenna 143. A synthesizer is used for providing a stable, yet programmable oscillator signal to the transmitter 146 and to the receiver 144. The intelligence control of the unit 130 is provided by a supervisory unit 150 which includes a microcomputer (not shown).

The supervisory unit 150 is used to select the frequency channels in the synthesizer at which the unit 130 will be operating and to control miscellaneous subscriber interface circuits including: an audio amplifier 152 and a speaker 154 coupled thereto; a display circuit 153 for displaying messages to the subscriber; and a microphone 162 and an input circuit 160 which includes a keypad (not shown). Additionally, coupled to the receiver 144 are a signal strength detector 156 and a supervisory audio tone (SAT) detector 158 for indicating to the supervisory unit the power level of the received signal and whether or not SAT is being received, respectively.

Every block shown in Figs. 1a, 1b and 1c represent conventional equipment operating in a conventional system except for the operational modifications described herewith. For general details of such a conventional system, reference may be made to "Cellular Voice and Data Radiotelephone System", Labedz et al., U.S. patent no. 4,654,867, assigned to the same assignee, may be modified in accordance herewith. For further details of a conventional cellular switch controller, reference may be made to U.S. Pat. No. 4,268,722, Little et al., assigned to the same assignee. For further details of conventional base site equipment, reference may be made to U.S. Pat. No. 4,485,486, assigned to the same assignee. For further details of a radiotelephone unit, reference may be made to U.S. Pat. No. 3,906,166, Little et al., assigned to the same assignee, and to "DYNATAC Cellular Mobile Telephone Instruction Manual", Motorola Publication No. 68P81070E40, available from Motorola C & E Parts, 1313 E. Algonquin Road, Schaumburg, Illinois, 60196. For details of a signal strength detector and a SAT detector (from the radiotelephone unit 130), reference may be made to U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,549,311 (assigned to the same assignee) and 4,025,853, respectively. The foregoing references and patents are incorporated herein by reference.

Before a complete description of the present invention is presented, using the flowcharts in Figs. 2 and 3, a description of a conventional handoff operation is pro-

vided below.

Referring to Fig. 2, a conventional handoff technique for a conventional radiotelephone exiting cell 110 (Fig. 1a), as executed by conventional base equipment, is illustrated in flowchart form. The flowchart begins at block 210 where the radiotelephone unit is presumed in an active call (radiotelephone conversation in progress). At block 220 the base equipment determines if the unit should be handed-off to an adjacent cell (for example, from cell 110 to cell 112). The determination of whether or not a handoff is necessary can be performed using a number of different techniques such as the technique described in U.S. patent no. 4,696,027, by Jeffrey D. Bonta, assigned to the same assignee and incorporated herein by reference. If a handoff is not necessary, flow returns to block 210.

If a handoff is necessary, flow proceeds from block 220 to block 230 where the cell and channel of the site to which the unit is to be handed-off is selected using conventional techniques. Typically, such a selection is accomplished by the host base site equipment (site 1 of Fig. 1a) indicating to the switch controller that it has a handoff candidate. The switch controller then sends a message to the base site equipment of adjacent base sites to measure and report the strength of the received signal from that radio telephone unit. The adjacent base site equipment reporting the greatest received signal strength is then selected as the target base site (site 2 of Fig. 1a) and an available channel from the associated channel allocation for that site is chosen for the radio telephone unit to implement the handoff.

The selected information which includes the target handoff cell and channel is then transmitted from the host base site (site 1 of Fig. 1a) to the radiotelephone unit so that the unit may reconfigure its transceiver to commence communication within its new coverage area (cell 112), depicted at block 240.

In Fig. 3, the corresponding conventional handoff operation of the target handoff base site equipment (site 2 of Fig. 1a) is illustrated in flowchart form. The flowchart begins at block 310 with the base site equipment idle (executing background tasks). At block 320 a test is performed to determine if information has been received from the system's switch controller (analogous to the central switch controller 122 of Fig. 1a) indicating that a radiotelephone unit is about to be handed-off. If a radiotelephone unit is about to be handed-off to a particular base site, an available channel from that base site equipment is selected. The base site equipment then monitors the channel to determine if the handoff is successful, depicted at block 330. Such conventional operation is described and illustrated in detail in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,654,867 or 4,696,027, supra.

In prior art cellular systems, if the radiotelephone unit to be handed-off does not receive the handoff information from the host site (block 240 of Fig. 2), the handoff is unsuccessful and the call is dropped. The conversation may be resumed in such systems only

after reinitializing the call via a manual redial.

If a radiotelephone unit is not expected to be handed-off, flow proceeds to block 340 where a test is performed to determine if the target base site's signalling channel has received information requesting the initiation of a call by a radiotelephone. If no such request has been made, flow returns to block 310.

If such a request has been received by the base site equipment, flow proceeds from block 340 to block 350 where the base site equipment informs the switch controller of the request. The switch controller then analyzes the channel availability at the base site and assigns a channel for the requesting radiotelephone, blocks 360 and 370.

At block 380 the call is shown to have been successful.

The above flowcharts illustrate conventional handoff operation for conventional base site equipment which may be used in a cellular communication system which has been modified in accordance with the present invention. As will be discussed below, without any modifications to the base site equipment, the present invention provides a novel technique for overcoming the above discussed problem of not being able to complete a handoff due to the mobile not receiving the handoff information from the host base site equipment. The technique requires modifications only to the programming of a radiotelephone unit and to the programming the handoff algorithm in a switch controller. The modifications are respectively described in Figs. 4 and 5.

Fig. 4 illustrates a set of steps which may be used to implement the handoff operation, in accordance with the present invention, of the intelligence control unit of a cellular radiotelephone unit, such as the one described and illustrated in "DYNATAC Cellular Mobile Telephone Instruction Manual", supra. Fig. 4 begins at block 410 where the radiotelephone unit is presumed to be in an active call.

At block 416 a test is performed to determine if the channel on which the call is active has been lost. Such a determination can be made by employing the intelligence control unit of the radiotelephone by monitoring the signal strength of the received signal (e.g., by monitoring the output of the signal strength detector 156 of Fig. 1c) and/or by monitoring the received signal for the presence of SAT (e.g., by monitoring the output of the signal strength detector 156 of Fig. 1c). If the signal strength is below a predetermined threshold or if SAT has not been present for a predetermined period of time, the channel is presumed to be lost. If the channel is lost, flow proceeds to block 436 where the radiotelephone attempts to seize a signalling channel (to be discussed further below). If the channel is not lost, flow proceeds to block 420.

At block 420 a test is performed to determine if a handoff to a new site is required. For a system which controls handoffs strictly through the switch controller (122 of Fig. 1a), this determination entails monitoring

the received signal for a handoff instruction from the host cell site (site 1 of Fig. 1a). For a system which additionally allows a handoff to be initiated by the radiotelephone (through manual keypad selection or automatically upon detection of a rapidly decreasing received RF signal level), this determination entails monitoring such manual or automatic initiation. If a handoff is not required, flow returns to block 410.

If a handoff is required, flow proceeds from block 420 to block 426 where the radiotelephone attempts to seize the target handoff channel at the target site. Where the radiotelephone initiates the call, before such an attempt is made, the radio telephone must first request, via the host cell site, the target handoff information (minimally, the cell and channel). This should minimally include a request to the switch controller from the radiotelephone and an acknowledgement once the handoff information has been received.

From block 426 flow proceeds to block 430 where a test is performed to determine if the handoff attempt by the radiotelephone unit was successful. If the handoff attempt was successful, flow returns to block 410 where the radiotelephone unit continues its call at the targeted cell site (site 2). If the handoff attempt was not successful, flow proceeds from block 430 to block 416 where the lost channel test is performed.

If the channel has been lost, flow proceeds to block 436 where the radiotelephone unit attempts to seize a signalling channel. Seizure of a signalling channel can occur either at the host cell site (site 1 of Fig. 1a) or at the target cell site (site 2 of Fig. 1a) if the radiotelephone is in better range of the target cell site.

Once a signalling channel has been seized, flow proceeds to block 440 where a request is made to reconnect the call that was disconnected (momentarily lost). The reconnect request is performed automatically by the radiotelephone unit or through manual keypad selection by sending a modified call initiation (origination) message to the system. However, as part of the message which is sent from the radiotelephone unit to originate the call, a code is included to inform the switch controller (122 of Fig. 1a) that the call origination is actually a request for reconnection. Preferably, the code which is included as part of the originating message is transparent to the base station equipment. For example, the code can be implemented as a simple bit inversion in the originating message. Alternatively, the party number being called could be substituted by a special code which is recognizable by the switch controller. Either implementation allows the base site equipment receiving the call origination message to transparently communicate the message to the switch controller where the switch controller interprets the code embedded therein and reconnects the radiotelephone's call on a new channel.

From block 440, flow proceeds to block 446 where a test is performed to determine if the reconnect request was successful. The request is successful if the radio-

telephone unit has arrived on the new channel (reconnected) by the base site equipment from which its signalling channel was seized. If the radiotelephone has not arrived on the new channel, flow may return to block 436 where another attempt to seize the signalling channel may be made, presuming the party at the other end of the call is still available. If the reconnect is successful, flow returns to block 410 where the radiotelephone unit continues its call via the reconnect.

Fig. 5 illustrates a set of steps which may be used to implement the handoff operation by the signal processing unit 121, in accordance with the present invention, of the cellular switch controller 122 of Fig. 1a. The flowchart of Fig. 5 begins at block 510 where the switch controller continually monitors the base site equipment at site 1 to determine if there is a handoff candidate at site 1.

Once a handoff candidate at site 1 is recognized, flow proceeds to block 520 where the switch controller determines the target site and channel to which the radiotelephone is to be handed-off (site 2 of Figure 1).

At block 530, the switch controller communicates the handoff information to the base site equipment at site 2 to prepare the equipment at site 2 for the handoff.

At block 540, a test is performed to determine if the handoff was successful. If the handoff was successful, flow proceeds from block 540 to block 570 where the radiotelephone unit operates as normal after the handoff to the targeted site (site 2 of Fig. 2).

If the handoff was not successful, flow proceeds from block 540 to block 550 where the switch controller waits for a time for the radiotelephone unit to seize the signalling channel from site 2 and request a reconnect (in the form of an initiated call by the radiotelephone unit as previously described) through the base site equipment at site 2.

Once the reconnect request is made, flow proceeds to block 560 where the switch controller interprets the request and reconnects the lost call using a channel at the target base site equipment (site 2). The reconnection is implemented as though a handoff from site 1 to site 2 is being performed. It should be noted that this reconnection would not have been necessary if the radiotelephone unit had previously received the handoff information from the host base site equipment (site 1).

At block 570, the radiotelephone unit continues its call via the reconnect at site 2.

Accordingly, the flowcharts illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5 describe a manner in which the previously discussed dropped call problem can be overcome in a conventional cellular communication system by slightly modifying the operation of the switch controller and the radiotelephone unit. As Figs. 2 and 3 illustrate, using the above implementation, no changes to the base site equipment are required.

In Fig. 6, an alternative to the above implementation is provided. Fig. 6 illustrates a set of steps, in flowchart form, which may be used in accordance with the

present invention by the intelligence control unit of the base site equipment at site 2 of Fig. 1a to implement the handoff operation. Using this implementation, the handoff operation by the base site equipment at site 1 and by the radiotelephone unit are the same as in the previous implementation. The flowchart of Fig. 5, for the switch controller, is not used. Rather, the operational steps of a conventional switch controller are used; i.e. only steps 510 through 530 of the flowchart of Fig. 5 are performed by the switch controller.

The flowchart of Fig. 6 begins at block 610 where the base site is idle, i.e., no handoff is in progress. At block 616, a test is performed to determine if the switch controller has indicated that a handoff is expected. If a handoff is expected, flow proceeds to block 620 where the base site equipment prepares for the handoff.

If a handoff is not about to take place, flow proceeds from block 616 to block 626 where a test is performed to determine if a radiotelephone unit has initiated a call at site 2. If a unit has not initiated a call, flow returns to block 610.

If a radiotelephone unit has initiated a call, flow proceeds from block 626 to block 630 where the base site equipment informs the switch controller of the unit's request to place a call.

At block 636, the base site equipment waits (for a time) for the channel assignment information for call initiation or call handoff from the switch controller.

Once the channel assignment information is received at the base site equipment, flow proceeds to block 640 where the channel assignment information is transmitted to the radiotelephone unit requesting the call initiation.

At block 646, the radiotelephone unit is presumed to be in an active call, and flow returns to block 610.

The flow of steps depicted from block 616 through block 646 illustrates the conventional manner in which conventional base site equipment operates when a call request is made by radiotelephone unit.

From block 616, if the base site equipment is informed that a handoff is about to take place, flow proceeds to block 620 where, as previously indicated, the base site equipment prepares for the handoff.

At block 650, a test is performed to determine if the handoff was successful. If the handoff was successful, the switch is informed and flow returns to block 610.

If the handoff was unsuccessful, flow proceeds from block 650 to block 656 where the base site equipment stores the handoff information received from the switch controller in memory.

At block 660, the base site equipment presumes that the radiotelephone unit did not receive the handoff instruction from the base site equipment at site 1, and waits for a time for the radiotelephone unit to request a reconnect at the targeted site (site 2).

Once the radiotelephone unit requests the reconnect at the targeted site (site 2), flow proceeds to block 640 where the handoff information stored in memory

(block 656) is transmitted from the base site equipment to the radiotelephone unit to complete the handoff.

The successful handoff is depicted at block 646.

As previously discussed, seizure of a signalling channel can occur either at the host cell site (site 1 of Fig. 1a) or at the target cell site (site 2 of Fig. 1a). For this reason, if the radiotelephone loses its call while still within the host base site coverage area, the reconnection operation discussed herein can be used. The seizure of the control channel occurs at site one rather than at site 2.

The present invention therefore provides two novel implementations for overcoming the problem of dropping a call in a cellular communication system which is caused by the radiotelephone unit not receiving the handoff information from the base site equipment at the host cell site.

It will be understood by those skilled in the art that various modifications and changes may be made to the present invention without departing from the spirit and scope thereof. For example, a combination of modifications may be made to each of blocks illustrated in Fig. 1a for implementing the present invention.

Claims

1. A cellular radiotelephone communication system having base site equipment (115, 119) and a controller (122) for coupling communications between the base site equipment and a radiotelephone (130) initially in an active call with host base site equipment, the system characterised in that:

the radiotelephone comprises:

means (416) for determining that a communication channel supporting the active call has been lost to the host base site equipment; and
means for seizing a signalling channel and transmitting a message to the cellular radiotelephone communication system over the seized signalling channel to request reconnection of the active call;

and the switch controller comprises:

means, responsive to receiving the message sent by the radiotelephone, for effecting reconnection of the active call on a communication channel supported by the base site equipment from which the signalling channel was seized.

2. The cellular radiotelephone communication system of claim 1, wherein the active call is reconnected through the host base site equipment.

3. The cellular radiotelephone communication system of claim 1, further comprising means for determining a relative range between the base site equipment of the system, and the means for reconnecting the active call reconnects the active call through the base site equipment having a better range. 5
4. A radiotelephone for a cellular radiotelephone communication system having base site equipment (115, 119) and a controller (122) for connecting communications between base site equipment and a radiotelephone arranged to participate initially in an active call with host base site equipment, the cellular radiotelephone characterised by: 10
- means for determining that a communication channel supporting the active call has been lost to the host base site equipment; 15
- means, responsive to the determination that the active call has been lost, for seizing a signalling channel; and 20
- means for transmitting a message to the cellular radiotelephone communication system over the seized signalling channel to request reconnection of the active call on a communication channel supported by the base site equipment from which the signalling channel is seized. 25
5. The radiotelephone of claim 4, wherein the message includes a code to inform the controller (122) that a request for reconnection is required. 30
6. The radiotelephone of claim 5, wherein the message is a modified call initiation message. 35
7. The radiotelephone of any one of claims 4, 5 or 6, wherein the message to reconnect is transmitted to the host base site equipment. 40
8. The radiotelephone of any one of claims 4 to 7, wherein the means for determining that the active call has been lost includes means for detecting the absence of a supervisory audio tone provided by the host base site equipment. 45
9. A switch controller (122) for connecting a radiotelephone with base site equipment in a cellular radiotelephone communication system having base site equipment (115, 119), the radiotelephone (130) initially in an active call with host base site equipment on a communication channel, the switch controller characterized by: 50
- a) means (550), responsive to a message sent by the radiotelephone on a seized signalling channel, the message denoting that a communication channel supporting the active call has 55

been lost to the host base site equipment, for determining that the radiotelephone requires reconnection of the active call; and

b) means, responsive to the message, for effecting reconnection of the active call on a communication channel supported by the base site equipment from which the signalling channel was seized.

10. A method of recovering a lost call in a cellular radiotelephone communication system having base site equipment (115, 119) and a controller (122) for connecting communications between base site equipment and a radiotelephone (130) initially in an active call with host base site equipment, the method characterised by the steps of: 15

a) at the radiotelephone, determining (416) that a communication channel supporting the active call has been lost to the host base site equipment;

b) at the radiotelephone, seizing a signalling channel and transmitting a message to the cellular radiotelephone communication system over the seized signalling channel to request reconnection of the active call; and

c) in the controller, in response to receiving the message sent by the radiotelephone, effecting reconnection of the active call on a communication channel supported by the base site equipment from which the signalling channel is seized.

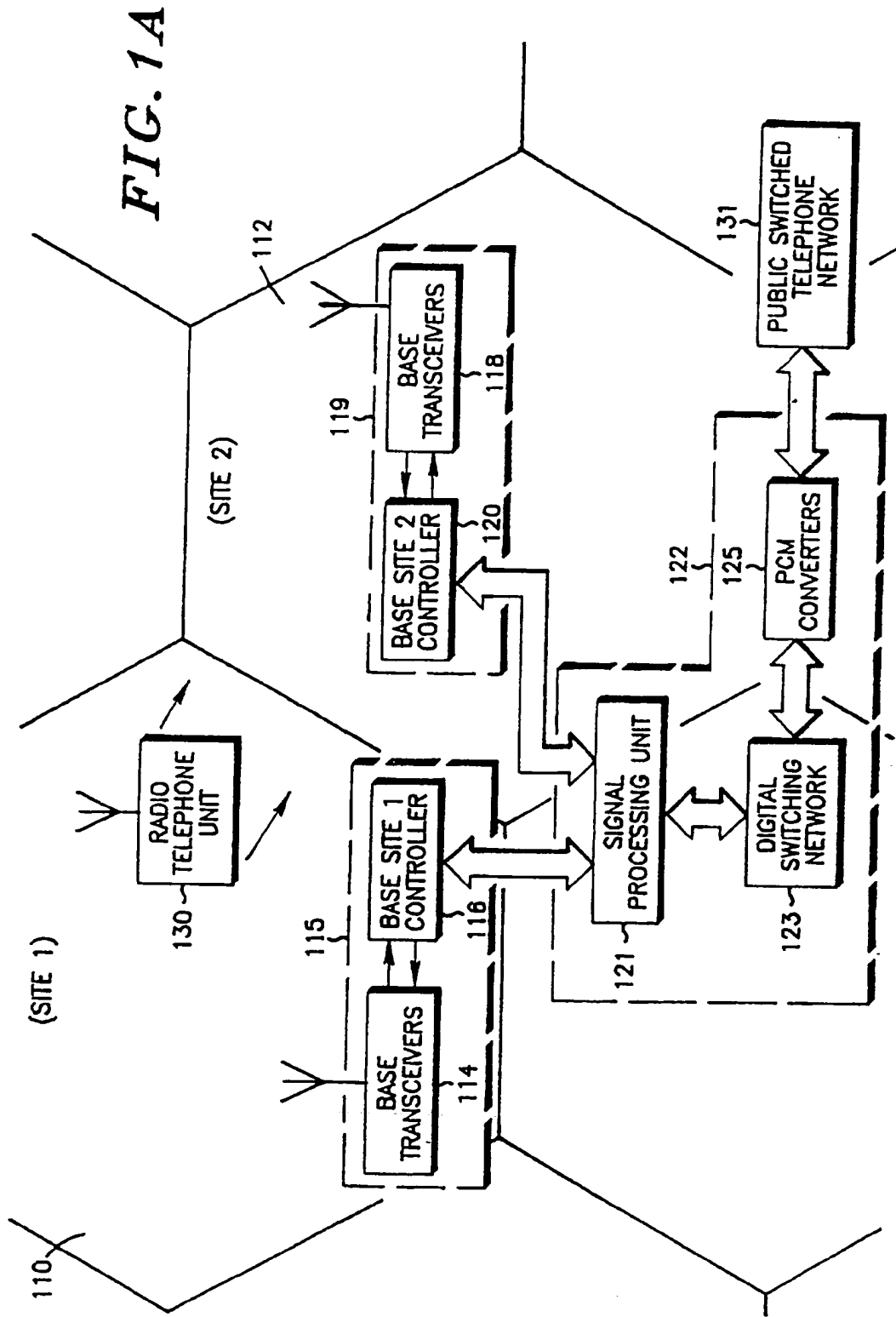
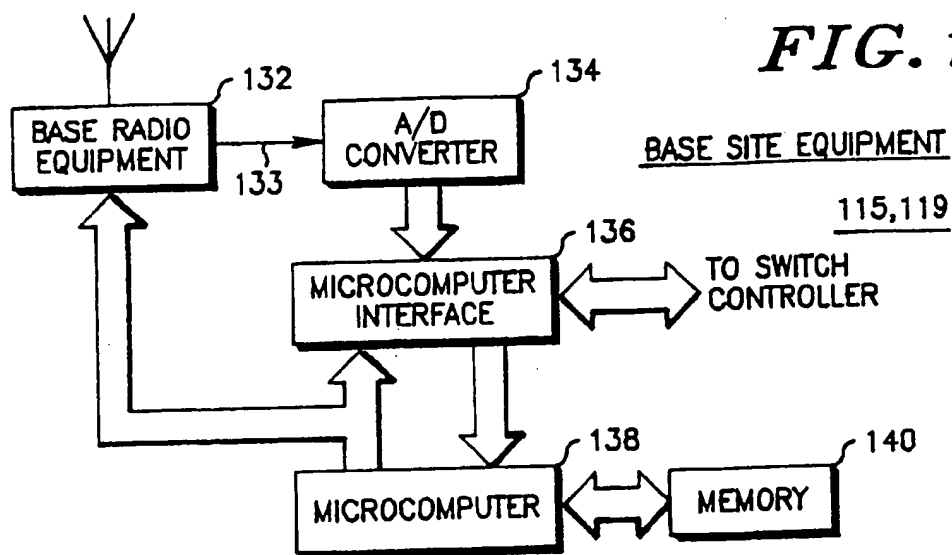
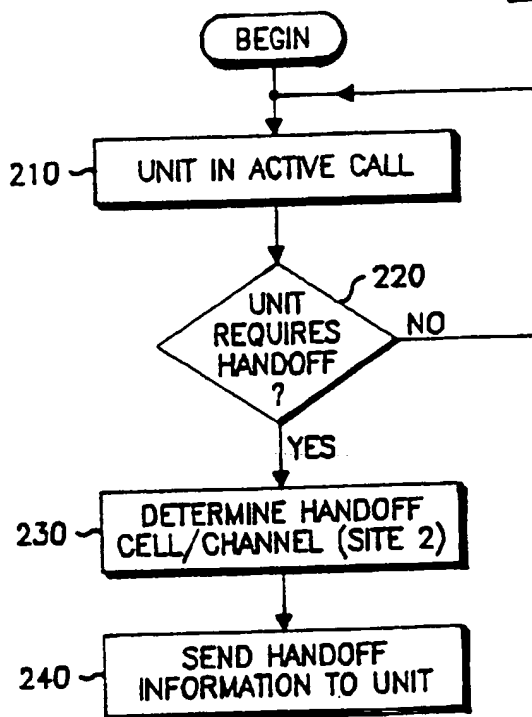


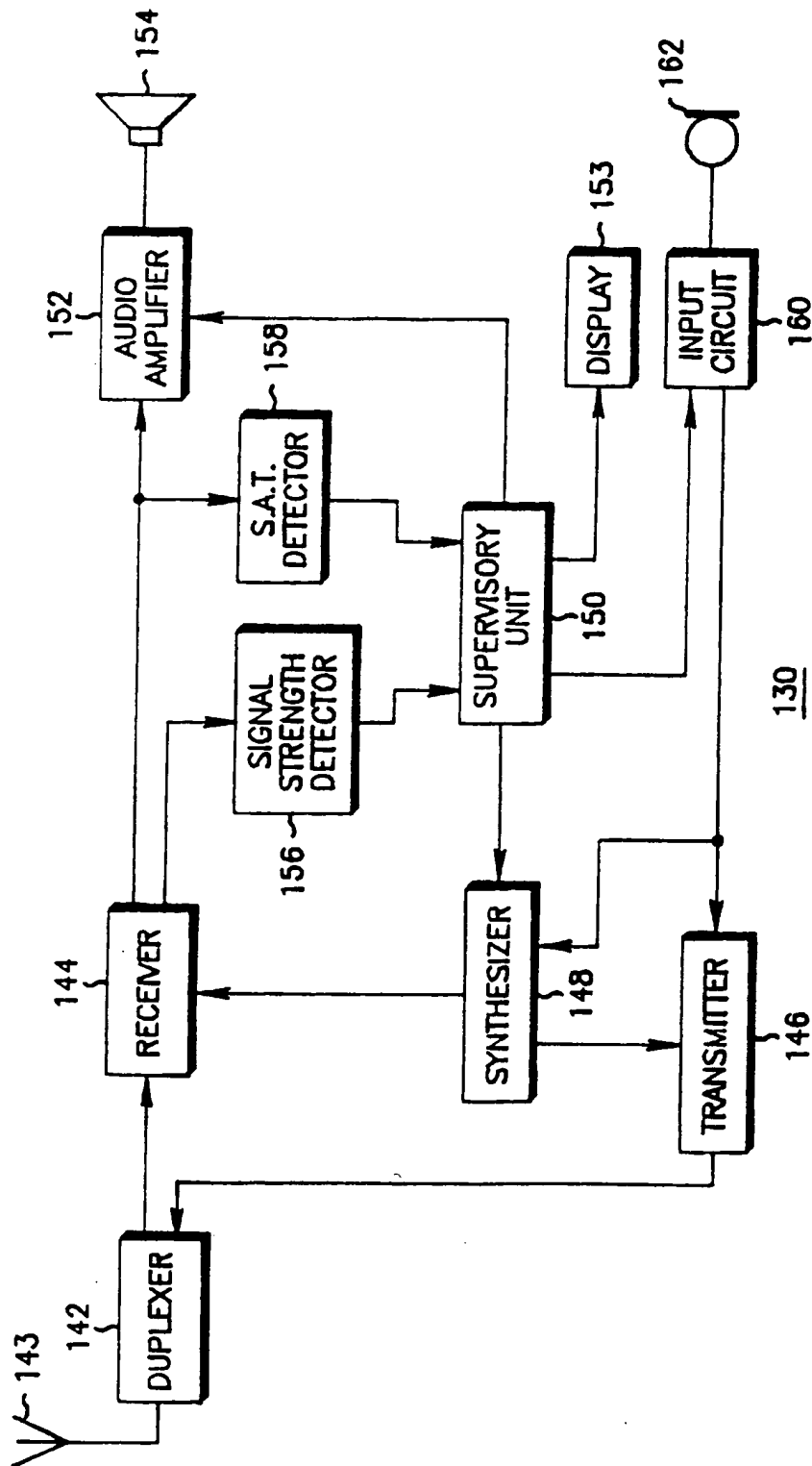
FIG. 1B

SITE 1

FIG. 2

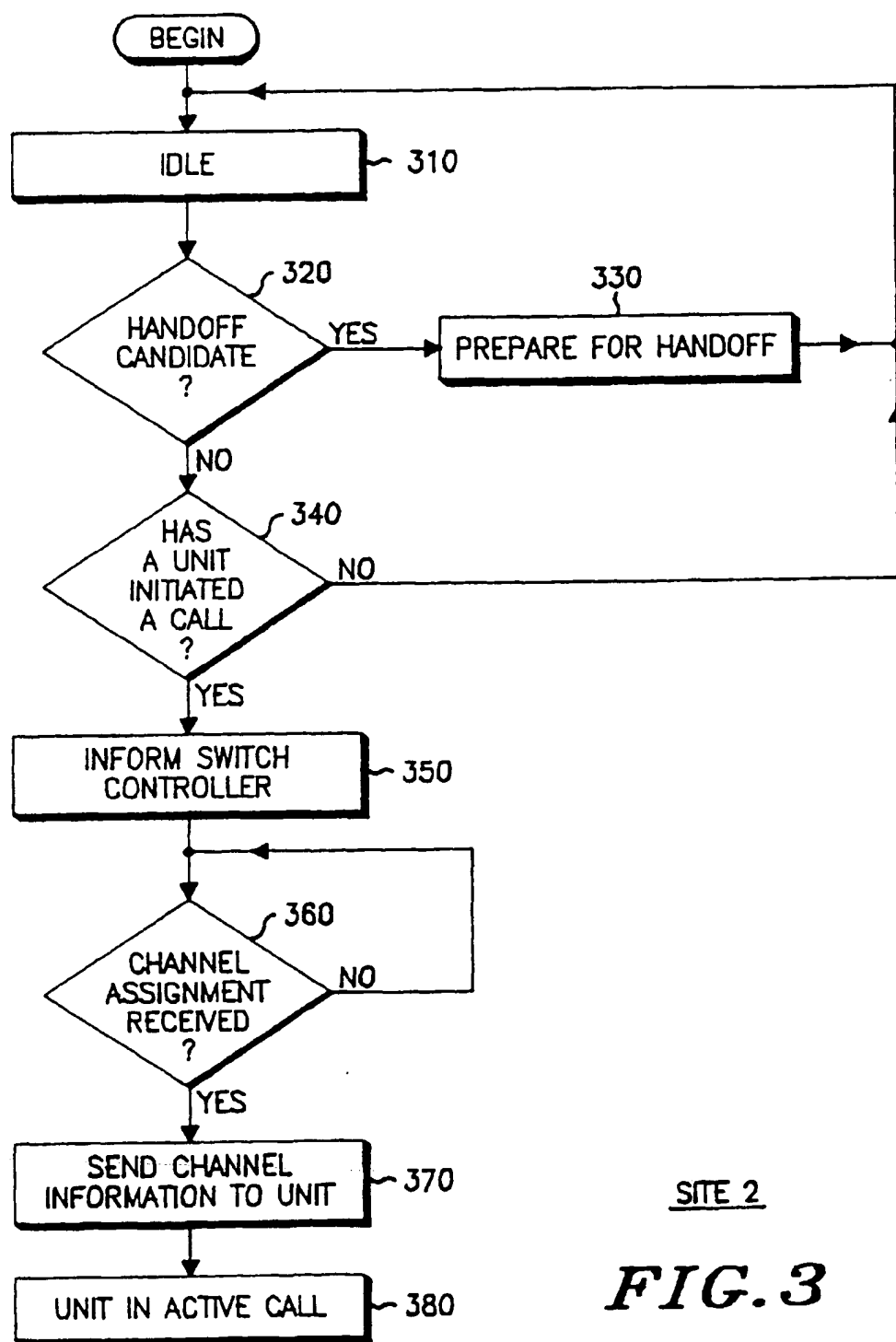
—PRIOR ART—





RADIO TELEPHONE UNIT

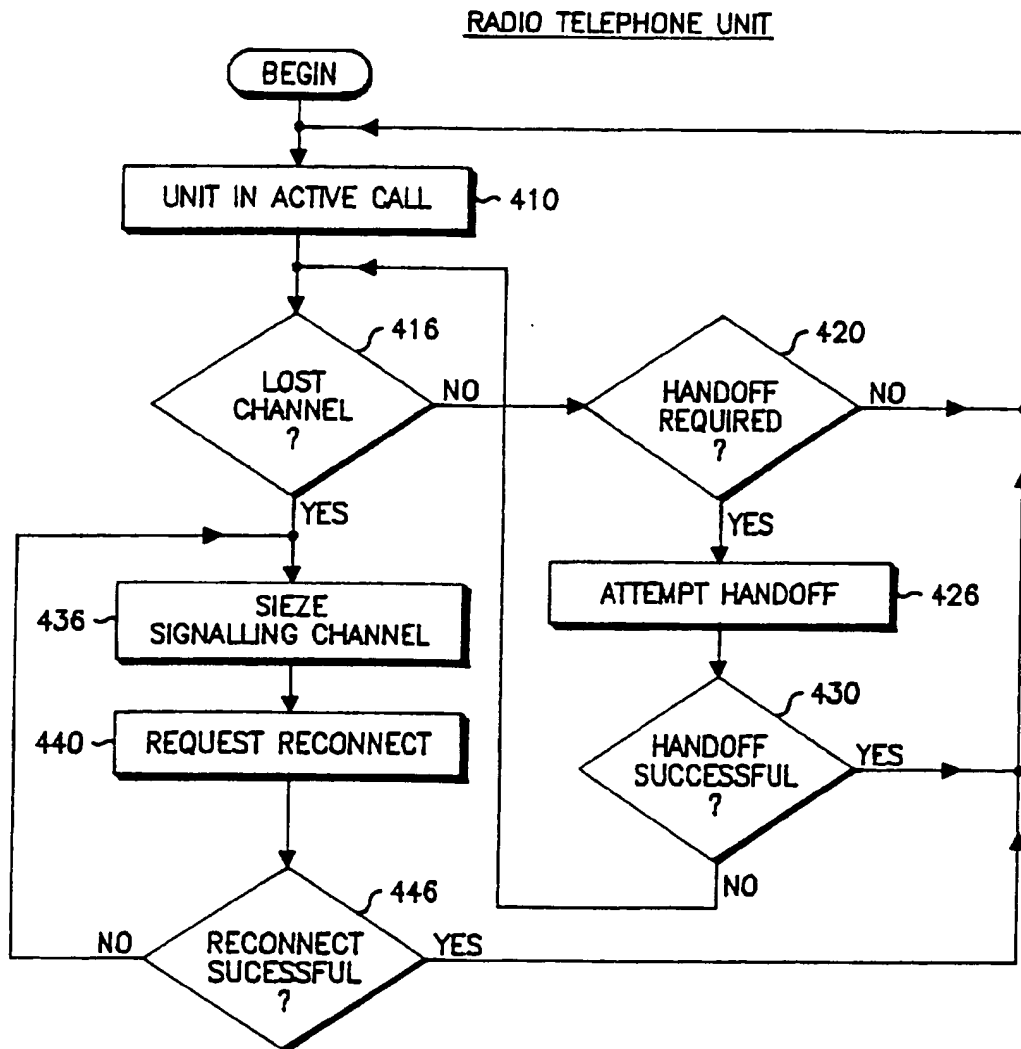
FIG. 1C

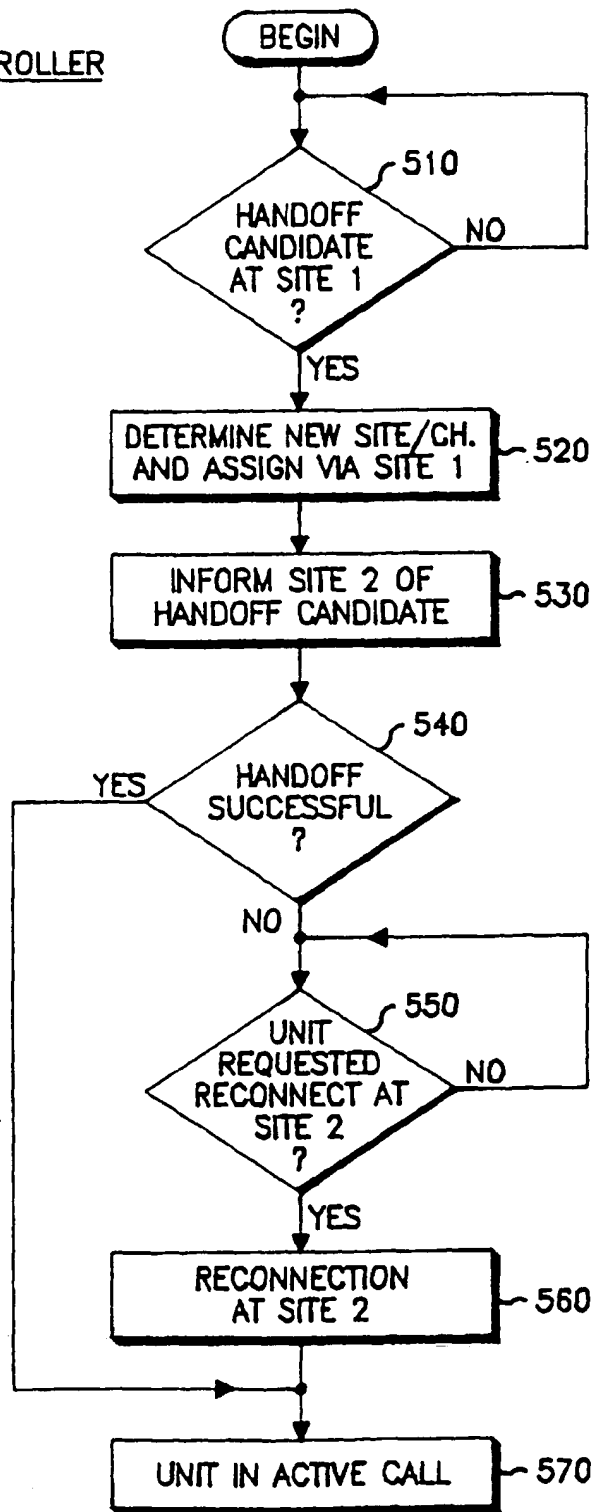


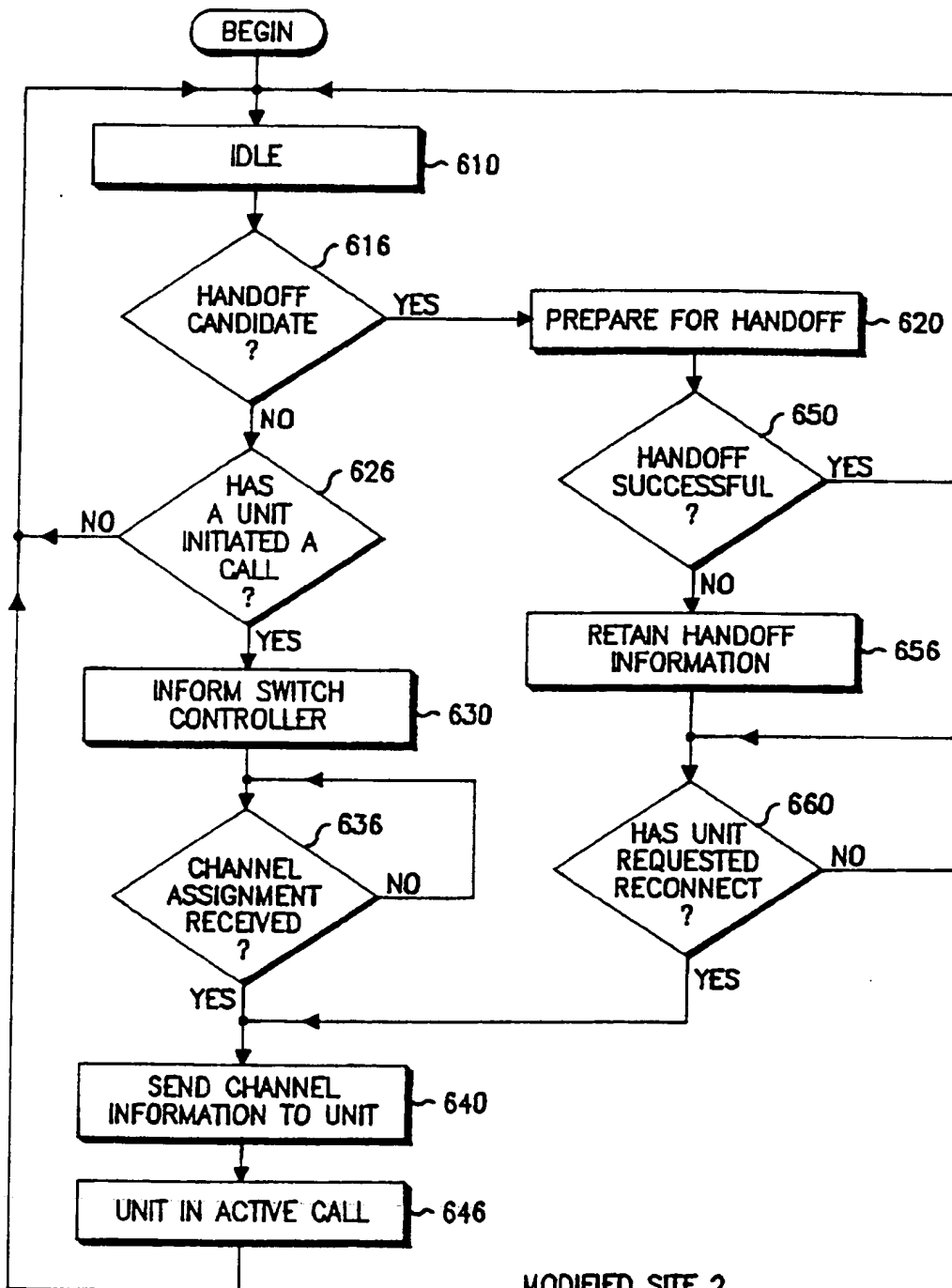
SITE 2

FIG. 3

—PRIOR ART—

**FIG. 4**

SWITCH CONTROLLER**FIG. 5**



MODIFIED SITE 2

FIG. 6

(19)



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Operations
Midpoint
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(62) Document number(s) of the earlier application(s) in
accordance with Art. 76 EPC:

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(54) **Cellular radiotelephone system with dropped call protection**

(57) An improved cellular telephone communication system is described having operational steps which prevent a call from being dropped due to a radiotelephone (130) not receiving a handoff instruction from its host base site (115). The system includes a switch controller (122) for determining that the radiotelephone requires a handoff from a first base site coverage area (110) to a second base site coverage area (112) and for communicating a handoff message to the associated first (115) and second base site equipment (119). The first base site equipment then transmits the handoff message to the radiotelephone. If the radiotelephone does not receive the message, it determines that the call has been lost, seizes a signalling channel from the second base site, and requests, via the second base site a call reconnection by transmitting a special message. The second base site then informs the radiotelephone of the handoff instruction and the handoff is completed with a successful reconnection of the call.

EP 0 871 340 A3



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 98 10 8616

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 010, no. 197 (E-418), 10 July 1986 & JP 61 041239 A (NEC CORP), 27 February 1986 * abstract *	1, 4, 7, 9, 10	H04Q7/38 H04Q7/22
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 004, no. 145 (E-029), 14 October 1980 & JP 55 095438 A (NEC CORP), 19 July 1980 * abstract *	1, 4, 9, 10	
A	WO 86 00775 A (MOTOROLA INC) 30 January 1986 * page 20, line 32 - page 24, line 24 *	1, 4, 9, 10	
E	EP 0 328 100 A (NIPPON ELECTRIC CO) 16 August 1989 * column 2, line 1 - column 3, line 27 * * column 4, line 35 - column 5, line 48 * * column 8, line 31 - column 10, line 10 * * column 11, line 28 - column 12, line 29 * * -----	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
			H04Q
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 16 November 1998	Examiner Gerling, J.C.J.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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